The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1784. (No. 10.)

MOUNT-VERNON, *April* 2, 1784.

THE Subscriber would lease about 30,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa, for which he has had patents ten or twelve years: Ten thousand of these, in three tracts, lie upon the Ohio, between the mouths of the two Kanhawas, having a front upon the river of fifteen miles, and beautifully bordered by it.—The remaining 20,000 acres, in four other surveys, lie upon the Great Kanhawa, from the mouth, or near it, upwards.—These four tracts, together, have a margin upon that river, by which it is bounded, of more than 40 miles.

After having said thus much of the land, it is almost superfluous to add that the whole of it is river low grounds, of the first quality—but it is essential to remark that a great deal of it may be converted into the finest mowing ground imaginable, with little or no labour, nature, and the water-stops which have been made by the bever, having done *more* to effect this, than years of hard labour in most other rich soils; and that the land back of these bottoms, must for ever render the latter uncommonly profitable for stock, on account of the extensiveness of the range, as it is of a nature, being extremely broken, not to be seated or cultivated.

These lands may be had on three tenures—First, until January 1795, and no longer.—Second, until January 1795, renewable every ten years for ever.—Third, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The RENTS, CONDITIONS, and PRIVILEGES, are as follow:

FIRST, An exemption from rent three years, upon condition, that five acres for every hundred, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, contained in the lease, shall, within that space be cleared and tilled, or in order for the latter; and a house fit for the comfortable accommodation of the tenant erected on the premises.

Second, That before the expiration of the term of the leases of the first tenure, or the first ten years of those of the second and third, a dwelling house of brick, or stone, or of framed work, with a stone or brick chimney, and a good barn, suited to the size of the tenement, shall be built thereon; an orchard of good fruit, to consist of as many trees as there are acres specified in the lease planted and inclosed; and five acres for every hundred, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, improved into meadow, which, or the like quantity, shall always be retained for mowing.

Third, The land to be accurately measured to each grantee, who will be allowed to take (in regular form with an extension back proportioned to the front of the river) as much as his inclination and ability may require, which quantity shall be secured to him and his heirs, by a lease in the usual form, with proper clauses, binding on landlord and tenant, for performance of covenants.

Fourth, A Spanish milled dollar of the present coin, shall pass in payment for six shillings, and other gold and silver in that proportion.

Fifth, The staple commodity, or other article of produce (for the greater ease and convenience of the tenant) may be substituted in lieu of money-rent in the leases, if the parties, at or before the first rent shall become due, can agree upon a medium value for it.

Sixth, If the exigency or policy of the State in which these lands lie, should at any time impose a tax upon them, or their appendages, such tax is to be borne by the tenant.

Seventh, These conditions, &c. being common to the leases of the three different tenures, the rent of the first will be *Four Pounds* per annum, for every hundred acres contained in the lease, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity.—Of the second, *One Shilling* for every acre contained in the lease, until the year 1795—*One Shilling and Sixpence* for the like quantity afterwards, until the year 1805—*Two Shillings* afterwards, till the year 1815—and the like increase per acre for every ten years, until the rent amounts to and shall have remained at *Five Shillings* for the ten years next ensuing—after which it is to encrease *Three-pence* per acre every ten years for ever.—Of the Third, *Two Shillings* for every acre therein contained, at which it will stand for 999 years, the term for which it is granted.

The situation of these lands are not only pleasant, but in any point of view, in which they can be considered, must be exceedingly advantageous; for if the produce of the country, according to the ideas of some, should go down the Mississippi, they are nearly as convenient for that transportation, having the stream without any obstruction in it to descend, as those which are now settling about the Falls of the Ohio, and upon Kentucky—to the choice of which, among other reasons, people were *driven* by the grants to the officers and soldiers, of which these are part in the upper country and from the impracticability of obtaining lands in extensive bodies elsewhere.—If it should come by way of Fort-Pitt to Potomack (which is the most natural) or to the Susquehanna—by the Great Kanhawa to James-River—or by the Lakes Erie and Ontario to New-York, they are infinitely more so—being, according to Hutchins's table of distances, 422 miles (all of which is against the stream) nearer to those markets than the settlements last mentioned:—And what in the present situation of things, is a matter of no trifling consideration, no other claims can interfere with these, patents having been long granted for the land, and the property of it well known;—and besides, by lying on the south east side of the Ohio, can give no jealousy to the Indians—the proprietors of it therefore may cultivate their farms in peace, and fish, fowl, and hunt, without fear or molestation.

Although I do not lay any stress upon it, the presumption being that the Indians, during the late war, have laid all *in ruins*—yet it is on record in the courts of Botetourt and Fincastle (in which counties the land did lie) that buildings, meadows, and other improvements, which were made thereon in the years 1774 and 1775, designedly for the accommodation of tenants, cost the Subscriber, as appears by the oaths of sworn appraisers (conformably to the directions of an act of the Assembly of Virginia, for seating and cultivating new lands) £. 1568 18*s*. 7½, equal to £. 1961 3*s*. 3*d*. Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Jersey currency.

These lands being peculiarly well adapted for small societies, who may incline to be detached and retired—Any such applying in a body, or by their pastors or agents, shall have every assistance and encouragement, which can with convenience and propriety be given, by

G. WASHINGTON.

Alexandria, April 1, 1784.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of WILLIAM and HENRY LYLES is this Day dissolved by mutual consent, it is requested that all those who are indebted to them, either by bond or otherwise, will make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against the said concern are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid.

Alexandria, March 29, 1784.

THE Public are cautioned against the Purchasing of the following Tobacco Notes on *Machodack Warehouse*, whither due Notice has been sent to prevent the Delivery of them, viz. I A. 147, 1617, 109, 1508;—146, 1515, 107, 1408;—144, 1609, 113, 1496;—which were either lost by black Matthew, who goes in our Flat, or stolen from him. HUNTER, ALLISON, and CO.

LONDON, *December* 18.

A letter from Clermont to Auvergne says, that three young gentlemen being at a tavern on a Sunday, in a state of intoxication, took a wooden crucifix that happened to be in the room, and thrusting a spit into it, made the crucifix turn before the fire; for which offence they were all three broke alive on the wheel, after having their wrists cut off by the common executioner.

Letters have been received from Ireland, which mention the most serious apprehension to be entained, in consequence of the late resolution of the House of Commons. The representatives have not only determined against a parliamentary reform, but they have in direct terms called on the government for assistance, to support their resolution against the general sense of the nation expressed by the delegates. Both parties must contend, or one party must yield, and as all the advices from Ireland concur in announcing the most determined resolution on the part of the Volunteers to effect a reform of Parliament, and the fixed system of the Castle being not to give way, another conflict, attended with fatal consequences, is much to be dreaded.

Dr. Katterfelto, will sell for 2*s*. 6*d*. such a quantity of his new-invented Alarum, which is superior to twenty pounds worth of phosphorus matches, as 1*s*. worth will light 900 candles, pistols and cannon, and never miss either at sea or land—is better sometimes than 5000 or 20,000*l*. and in general more useful in the kingdom than ten thousand balloons. The first air balloon was made and let off by Dr. Katterfelto, at St. Petersburgh fifteen years ago. He will teach any person to make an air balloon from 3*s*. to 10*l*. in value.

A gentleman who left Bourdeaux about six days ago, declares he was acquainted with nine merchants there, who are perfectly impoverished by the credit given the Americans during the late war. He says, they complain most of the Bostonians and South-Carolina men, and insist that the first defrauded them with a shew of sanctity and hypocrisy, while the latter plundered them under a mask of generosity and friendship.

It is said that a certain amiable female personage, on reading the account of the miseries of the Asiatic inhabitants, through the oppression and cruelties of the Company's servants, dropt many a tear at the hard fate of a certain disinherited wandering Eastern Prince; and for once in her life expressed a political wish, that the bill might pass into a law which was to relieve him from his necessities, and restore his subjects to their rights.

A murder was committed at Flintham, in Nottinghamshire, on Saturday se'nnight at night, by a man on the body of his own child, a girl about nine years of age.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 24.

"The gazette of France has announced the honorable manner in which the Congress have rewarded the conduct and bravery of Lieutenant-Colonel de Fleury, at the taking of Stoney-Point. The following is the letter wrote to him, on that occasion, by Dr. Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Congress.

SIR, *Passy, Aug.* 15, 1783.

"I have the honor to send you, conformably to the orders of Congress, the medal, which they have ordered me to get struck in memory of your fine action at the attack of Stoney-Point, to present it to you in their name. I fulfil this duty with pleasure, having myself a high opinion of your merit: I wish you may wear for many years to come, this honorable mark of their consideration. I am,

With great esteem, &c.

(Signed) B. FRANKLIN.

The Congreſs had decreed this medal to M. de Fleury, which has been ſtruck in Paris, ſo early as the year 1779 but his abſence had prevented his receiving it until now. As to the reſt, although the American Congreſs, whoſe ſucceſſive ſteps have ſo great an affinity to the Belgic revolution, have alſo followed the example of the republic, their ally, in perpetuating by medals the remembrance of the ſervices that have been rendered them, they have not debaſed that honorable diſtinction by multiplying it. During nine years of war Mr. de Fleury is the only foreigner that has received it; there have been only 8 medals granted in all, to General Waſhington, for the taking of Boſton in 1776; to General Gates, for the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in 1777; to General Wayne, for the taking of the fort of Stoney-Point in 1779; to Lieutenant-Colonel de Fleury, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, already dead, for the part each of them had in the ſame event; to Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, for the taking of Paulus-Hook in 1779; to General Morgan, for taking the corps of Colonel Tarleton in 1780; to Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, for the part he had in the ſame event."

The following articles are too frequently found to be groſsly adulterated, viz.

Patriotiſm—with ſelf intereſt.
The Miniſtry—with unnatural coalitions.
Parliamentary debates—with irkſome prolixity.
Freedom of election—with bribery and corruption.
Oppoſition—with impoſition.
Loyal addreſſes—with fulſome flattery.
Public ſervices—with private views.
Prerogative—with inſatiable ambition.
Independence—with anarchy.
Civil liberty—with licentiouſneſs.
Liberty of conſcience—with infidelity.
Trade and commerce—with illicit dealing.
Contracts—with fraud and perjury.
Oaths of allegiance—with mental reſervation.
Honor—with [illegible] profeſſions.
Honeſty—with affected ſimplicity.
The church—with pulpit politicians.
Religion—with prieſtcraft.
Public credit—with ſtock jobbing.
Public ſpirit—with duplicity.
The law—with chicanery.
Phyſic—with quackery.
Literary compoſition—with plagiariſm.
Truth—with fallacy.
War—with ruinous conſequences.
Peace—with profligacy.
Hiſtory—with tradition and uncertainty.
Poetry—with dulneſs and jingle.
Tragedy—with rant and fuſtian.
Comedy—with buffoonery and affectation.
Criticiſm—with partiality and ſelf conceit.

Cum multis aliis.

The ſalaries of the ſeven new commiſſioners, mentioned in Mr. Secretary Fox's bill for governing affairs in India, it is ſaid, will be 2000l. per annum; and the patronage, thrown into their hands, by ſuch an appointment, it is computed will amount to two millions ſterling a year.

The ſalaries of the Eaſt-India Directors, which are now 150l. per annum, in caſe Mr. Secretary Fox's bill ſhall paſs, will be raiſed to five hundred pounds a year.

Dec. 20. His Majeſty ſent, between twelve and one on Friday morning, to Lord North and Mr. Fox, to deſire they would ſend their ſeals of office immediately.

It is ſaid Earl Temple and Lord Sidney are to be the two Secretaries of State, Earl Gower to be Preſident of the Council, Lord Camden, Privy Seal, Lord Howe firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor.

It is likewiſe ſaid, the Marquis of Carmarthen, goes Ambaſſador to France, and the Duke of Rutland to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Yeſterday afternoon the Duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Lord North, &c. reſigned their different offices.

Not only the premiers of the late Miniſtry, but all who held offices of any rank under them, went yeſterday to St. James's, and reſigned.

Thurſday a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, "that there be laid before this Houſe an account how the money voted by Parliament, and received by the office of ordnance in the year 1783, has been expended."

Dec. 24. His preſent Majeſty can ſay more than any of his family who ſat on his throne of this country. He diſſolved three Parliaments, made peace twice with France and Spain, quarrelled with Holland, loſt colonies in America, and gave up the legiſlative juriſdiction over Ireland; and all theſe revolutions and loſſes are ſolely to be attributed to the *ſecret influence behind the throne.*

Dec. 29. The new arrangements of Miniſters is peculiarly remarkable. Except one, the oſtenſible officers have been choſen from the Lords—a circumſtance which obliquely conveys cenſure upon the proceedings of the Commons, and approbation upon the conduct of the Lords. Great ſituations ſhould be above reſentment and partialities, they ſhould never look to men but meaſures; and as the good of the people is the very end for which legiſlation is ſubmitted to, an attention to promote that end ſhould ſuperſede every other conſideration.

The Italian States are not likely to encourage the American trade, except in the article of fiſh, which will always find a good price in thoſe markets.

A private letter from Paris ſays, that the Court of France finding it impoſſible to bring about a peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks, have ſent orders for thoſe French officers who are gone into the Turkiſh ſervice, to return home immediately, and are determined that if the Turks will enter into war with the Ruſſians, that they ſhall have no aſſiſtance from France.

The following is the whole of the new arrangement:

Mr. William Pitt, firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Lord Sydney, Secretary for the Home Department.

Earl Gower, Lord Preſident.

Duke of Rutland, Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Howe, firſt Lord of the Admiralty; and Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor.

The above perſons form the Cabinet.

Duke of Richmond, Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Sir George Howard, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Forces.

The Marquis of Graham, John Buller, Eſq; Ed. James Elliot, Eſq; John Aubrey Eſq; Lords of the Treaſury.

Lord Hood, Hon. Leveſon Gower, Lord Apſley, Hon. C. G. Percival, Charles Brett, Eſq; the Hon. J. J. Pratt, Lords of the Admiralty.

Lloyd Kenyon, Eſq; Attorney-General.

Richard Pepper Arden Eſq, Solicitor General.

The Earl of Saliſbury, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward of the Houſhold.

Lord de Ferras, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, Joint Paymaſter of the Forces.

Henry Dundas, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy.

Sir George Yonge, Bart. Secretary at War.

The internal policy of America ſince the ceſſation of hoſtilities, would have done credit to the States of Athens or Rome; but ſhould the inſtructions given by the people of Carolina to their repreſentatives, forbidding the payment of their debts be attended to, it will ſtamp them with laſting infamy and diſgrace. That the power of recovering juſt debts ſhould be regarded as an act of impolicy, injuſtice and oppreſſion, is a doctrine irreconcileable to common ſenſe and common honeſty.

The reduction of the American army to the ſmall compliment, as it is ſaid, of 800 men, makes a firm finiſh to the reſt of their conduct through the whole of the war, which however to be perhaps morally objected to, has been throughout as politic as any ſeries of action in the annals of mankind.

Jan. 2. A correſpondent at Utrecht writes, that he feels all the inconveniences of being in an enemy's country. The Dutch exaſperated almoſt to madneſs at the recollection of their late loſſes and diſgraces in the late war, with great rudeneſs and brutality retaliate the calamities that have been inflicted on them by the nation on the individual. They break through all the rules of good manners, and will ſcarcely ſit in company with an Engliſhman.

Upwards of five hundred loyaliſts have come over to England from America in the laſt tranſports that have arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated December 25, ſays, all the treaties that were on the tapis between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and the two Republics of Holland and America, are actually ſuſpended. The ſudden change in the Council of the Court at St. James's, has entirely deranged all proceedings, and has again left open to future debate, the points which after much labour and loſs of time, had been drawn nearly to a concluſion. The new Miniſter of England has, we are informed, expreſſed to our Miniſter in London, a readineſs to bring the buſineſs of the different treaties to a ſpeedy determination; but Compte de Vergennes has not ſhewn the ſame readineſs to treat with Mr. Storer, the Engliſh Charge des Affaires, ſince the arrival of the laſt expreſs from London, with diſpatches from Compte d'Adhemar, our Ambaſſador at that Court, which give no very ſanguine hopes that the new Adminiſtration of England will be of ſufficient duration to bring the whole buſineſs to a concluſion; the negociations are therefore ſuſpended at preſent in reality, though in point of form they are ſtill carrying on, as Mr. Storer ſtill holds regular conferences with our Miniſters, and with the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, Holland and America; but this much is certain, that ſince the arrival of the laſt diſpatches from Compte d'Adhemar, they have not been half ſo long as uſual. Thus the imbecility of a few perſons aiming at power in England, affects the two hemiſpheres.

Jan. 3. Yeſterday morning ſome diſpatches were received from Ireland, which bring an account of ten ſail of tranſports being arrived there from New-York, with troops on board.

The enthuſiaſm for liberty which has ſpread from North to South-America, which has occaſioned a revolution in Ireland, and even excited ſome movements in the boroughs of Scotland, begins to rouſe the cold minds of the Dutch, and to animate them with a diſdain of ariſtocracy, which has ſo long enſlaved them. We are well aſſured, that a new party is riſing in the United Provinces, which in all probability will give the law both to the Lowenſtein faction, and to that of the Prince of Orange. The great body of the people in Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg, Utrecht, and other towns, have declared their diſſatisfaction with the ariſtocratical conſtitution of the ſtates of the different provinces, and of the Magiſtrates of the different cities. Nothing but the dread of the King of Pruſſia, reſtrains them from proceeding to new model their civil conſtitution on republican principles. The power of the Stadtholder will be much affected by the death of that Monarch.

Jan. 5. Saturday advice was received from Plymouth that three more of the tranſports from New-York, which were miſſing, were ſafe arrived off the Start, one of them under jury-maſts.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) Dec.* 22.

The William, Capt. Hammond, from Virginia, with 600 hogſheads of tobacco, is arrived at Londonderry, after a paſſage of only 18 days.

Dec. 27. Yeſterday evening arrived the Patty, Capt. Prole, from the Havanna, by whom we have received the following important intelligence, which may be depended on:—

"HAVANNA, *Dec.* 6. By a packet juſt arrived from Carthagena, we have certain accounts of a moſt dangerous revolt in the kingdoms of Peru and Santa Fe, in South-America, inſomuch that it is believed they will ſhake off the Spaniſh government. It is alſo ſaid, that three Engliſh ſhips of force have actually arrived in the South-Sea with arms, &c. for the uſe of the revolted natives, and publicly declare their intention of doing only as France and Spain have done towards England, and her poſſeſſions in America."

Jan. 8. We are happy in aſſuring the public, that by the lateſt accounts from Hiſpaniola, that what was inſerted in a former gazette, of American veſſels being excluded from the French trade, in that and other French Weſt-India iſlands, was premature.—The order was but temporary, and only reſtricted to the port of Cape-Francois, through the requeſt of many French merchants to the Governor, who lately had glutted that market with flour. Every other port in that iſland was, and is open to us, and the Governor, Naval Commander and others of the French nation are warmly diſpoſed to oblige, and confer every favour on the trading Americans. But we are aſſured that, in addition to the other reſtrictions which the King and Miniſtry of Great-Britain have lately laid on our trade, they have ſince impoſed a heavy duty on our rice, imported into England.

WORCESTER, *March* 4.

A gentleman in Boſton, a few weeks ago, received from his friend in France who is a native of Boſton, a model of an air balloon, which we are told is exceeding curious, and gives the beholder a juſt idea of the conſtruction of this new invented machine, which now engroſſes the attention of the greateſt philoſophers of the preſent day.

NEW-YORK, *March* 12.

A letter from St. Chriſtopher, dated December 9, ſays, "The frequent earthquakes we have experienced have been truly alarming, moreparticularly thoſe of the 4th of this month—eight ſmart ſhocks from three to ſix o'clock in the morning, and the earth, during the whole time, in a continual tremor. We never expected to have ſeen another day. Our houſe being a ſtone building, we have not lodged in it ſince."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23.

The Commerce, Capt. Truxton, left the Downs the 20th of January, but does not bring prints of ſo late a date. Before ſhe ſailed accounts were received on board, that another change in the Engliſh Miniſtry had happened, and that Mr. Pitt, with a number of others had reſigned their places, after having continued in office leſs than a month.

This was ſaid to be in conſequence of a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, that Miniſters neither had, nor ought to have, the confidence of the people.

The affairs of the nation were in a very diſtracted ſtate, particularly with reſpect to their eaſtern poſſeſſions. Of this the following extract may give ſome idea, although it was written in haſte,

and when there was but a chance of the letter reaching the ſhip.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 17, 1784,

« This country, torn by factions and diſſention, is going to the devil Jehu like.

« the new Miniſtry loſt every thing yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons.

« The King I think, will either reſtore Mr. Fox or diſſolve the Parliament."

It does not appear that any thing permanent had been fixed for governing the commerce between America and Great-Britain; although the order prohibiting American veſſels from carrying the produce of the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, had been renewed.

The Commerce, on her paſſage, met with very bad weather, by which ſhe ſuffered ſome injury in her topmaſts and rigging.

The Olive Branch, Captain Willet, is arrived at London from this port.

The Captains All, Smith and Froſt, in veſſels bound to this port from London, may be daily expected.

The active Captain Lyde, arrived at Portſmouth from Boſton, the 25th of December, after 33 days paſſage.

The Iris, Captain Caldcleugh, arrived ſafe in the Downs, from New-York, after 29 days paſſage.

The ſhip Fame, Captain Roblin, is arrived in the river from Briſtol, but laſt from St. Chriſtopher.

BALTIMORE, March 26.

In the night of the tenth inſtant, the ſhip Maria Johanna, Captain Pieter Yallings Bonk, from Amſterdam, in a gale of wind was drove aſhore on the inſide of Cape-Henlopen, where ſhe ſoon beat to pieces, and all on board, twenty-one in number, except two men (a merchant and his clerk) who driſted aſhore on a piece of plank, periſhed.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 8.

A New-York Paper, dated March 18th, contains the following Paragraph: "Sunday laſt the Corps of a Man, his Left Arm over his Head, and his Right Hand near his Chin, ſewed up in a Blanket, was found concealed by the Side of a Bank, amidſt the Ruins on the North Side of this City; and on Monday the Coroner ſummoned a very reſpectable Jury, to aſcertain the Corps, and the Cauſe of Death, when they, on the Evidence of Nine reſpectable Gentlemen of this City (all perfectly acquainted with Mr. John Chriſtian, a Native of Old-England, and a Lawyer by Profeſſion) found by their Inquiſition, that the Deceaſed was that Gentleman, and that he had met an untimely End by ſome evil minded Perſon or Perſons unknown. To reſcue the injured Memory of Mr. Chriſtian, from the Reproach, occaſioned by a long continued Advertiſement, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that Mr. Chriſtian, having on the 18th Day of January laſt, received 255l. New-York Currency, for a Gentleman in this City, he offered to pay over the ſame to him, he making an Allowance for Pieces of Gold exceeding the current Weight of New-York; but the Gentleman refuſing to make ſuch an Allowance, Mr. Chriſtian very friendly undertook to adjuſt the Difference of Money on ſuch Pieces of Gold; though alas! before he had an Opportunity of conveying the adjuſted Money to the Gentleman, it ſeems too probable he unfortunately fell a Victim to his Care, and the Purity of his Intentions."

JOHN LAMB, *Eſq; late Brigadier-General in the United States Train of Artillery, is appointed Collector of the Cuſtoms for the State of New-York.*

JOHN HOUGHSTON, *Eſq; is elected Governor of the State of Georgia; and General* ELBERT, WILLIAM HOUGHSTON, EDWARD TELFAIR, *and* JOSEPH HABERSHAM, *Eſquires, are choſen to repreſent that State in the Congreſs of the United States.*

The Ship Matty, Capt. Hunter, from Glaſgow; the Ship William, Capt. ——, from London; and a Brig from the Weſt-Indies are all arrived at Norfolk.

ARRIVALS in ENGLAND. The Ship Hellen, Capt. Allcorn, from Alexandria; Ship Harford, Capt. Richardſon; Ship Willing Tom, Capt. Stewart; Ship Peace, Capt. Moore; Brig John, Capt. Green; and Brig Peace and Plenty, Capt. Bradſtreet, from Maryland.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Ship Guſtavus, J. Magee, from New-York.

Cleared Outwards. Brig Ranger, H. White, for Salem; Schooner Antelope, W. Muffild, Norfolk; Brig Betſey, B. Bradhurſt, New-York.

Meſſieurs RICHARDS and COMPANY,

Pleaſe to print theſe Queries, which are humbly ſubmitted to the Peruſal of the Public, particularly to the Freeholder and the Citizen, and you will oblige your humble Servant, QUERIST.

Query 1. *HAS any ſet of men a right to ſay that a merchant, or any other man, ſhall not diſpoſe of his property on what credit he thinks proper?—2. If any ſet of men have ſuch a right, may they not ſay to the merchant, you ſhall not ſell your goods for more than fifty per cent. currency, on your ſterling invoice; and you ſhall pay the planter forty ſhillings ſterling, per hundred for his tobacco, or you ſhall not have it?—3. If any ſet of men can do this, is it not as deſtructive an infringement of our liberties as Great-Britain attempted—We are happily freed from them—Pray do not let us inſlave ourſelves.—You will not allow the trader to get an eſtate in his own way, nor to preſerve the one he already has, by your encrampments on his trade—Is this conſiſtent with ſound policy?—4. Has not a man (that is not an idiot) an inherent and uncontroulable right to ſell his goods or eſtate to what man he pleaſes, and as the parties can agree?—5. If a man ſell his goods or eſtate to one that does not pay him, who ſuffers—the ſeller or the community?—6. Is it not the practice of every trading country to give credit—and have they not found their account in it?—7. Can trade or commerce be carried on without credit?—8. Has not the importer, and the purchaſer from the importer, received reciprocal advantages?—9. Is it not evident that ſeveral planters, that have appeared induſtrious and honeſt, by being often indulged with long credit, from a low eſtate, have roſe to a good living, and ſome to wealth?—10. If a man will indulge himſelf, in long credit, to figure away, even to the ruin of his fortune, let him—Has any ſet of men a right to ſay, thus far ſhalt thou go and no farther—Thou canſt not manage thy affairs—we will in future take them under our care till thou becomeſt wiſer?*

It is to be hoped that the ſix months credit law will undergo a very material alteration, or rather, like the famous Jew act in England, be ſhut out of doors altogether.

When contracting parties meet, each makes his bargain as well as he can.—They each ſtudy an advantage—but they have no thoughts of a failure in it—but ſome unforſeen accident happens that may prevent punctuality.—To exact payment at the expiration of the ſhort term of ſix months may ruin the debtor—whereas was he, or could he be indulged longer, he might be ſaved from ruin.—If the creditor agree to it, in the name of God, what power on earth has a right to interfere?

Alexandria, March 31, 1784.

THE Members of the ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB, are requeſted to meet at Lomax's Tavern, on Tueſday the 20th of April next.

FOR SALE,

A *PAIR of elegant ſorrel HORSES, young, active and ſound. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber living near Dumfries.*

RICHARD SCOTT BLACKBURN.

Rippon-Lodge, March 31, 1784.

CHATHAM will cover mares this ſeaſon at the Subſcriber's in Prince-George's County, Maryland, about fifteen miles from Alexandria, at SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and One Dollar to the groom.—Paſturage at 3s. per Week.—Care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's horſe Regulus, out of Ebony, whoſe blood is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to mention it.

HUMPHREY BELT.

N. B. The money muſt be ſent before the mares are taken away, and credit on no account will be admitted.

April 3, 1784.

SEMPRONIUS, formerly the property of General Spotſwood, riſing nine years old, and in high health and perfection, will cover mares at my farm near the Lower Falls of Potomack, in Fairfax County, for EIGHT DOLLARS, to be ſent with the mare—or a bond for Three Pounds, payable the firſt of October next, with intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged.

SEMPRONIUS is a fine cheſnut ſorrel, near 16 hands high, was got by Nonpareil, who was got by a horſe of the ſame name, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of a mare got by the Landſdale Arabian, and imported by Mr. Nelſon of York; Nonpareil's dam, Betty Blazella; alſo the Dam of Yorick, was got by Blazia, ſon of the Devonſhire Childers, out of Jenny Cameron, by Cuddy, a ſon of Fox, out of Mr. Whitty's mare; Sempronius's dam by Whittington, his grand-dam by ſober John, his great-grand-dam by Jolly Roger, his great-great-grand-dam by Sly-Boots of an imported mare.—Sempronius is remarkably certain as a ſtud, and his colts are ſtout, handſome, and very promiſing both for the turf and ſaddle.—Paſturage will be furniſhed, gratis, for mares from a diſtance; and although I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents, every precaution ſhall be uſed to prevent them.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. Sempronius's pedigree may be ſeen at his ſtable, and the certificates reſpecting his blood.

April 1, 1784.

TO BE LET by the Year,

TWO *Store-Houſes adjoining our Dwelling-Houſe.—Alſo to let on Ground-Rent, Two Lots of Ground in the Town, and One on Point-Lumley.——For Sale, Salt, Wine, Cordage, Sail-Cloth, and Dry Goods of different Kinds.*

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, April 1, 1784.

Virginia, Fairfax County, March 25, 1784.

ANY perſon who will undertake to build a Dwelling-Houſe, to contain twelve hundred ſquare feet, will meet with good encouragement, and punctual payments, by applying to the Subſcriber—who will either furniſh materials, or not, at the option of the undertaker.

G. MASON.

TO BE SOLD, *for Ready Money.*

A *Very valuable LOT of GROUND, oppoſite Mr. Lomax's Tavern, the property of Ralph Wormeley, Eſq;—Apply to*

DANIEL M'PHERSON, jun.

Alexandria, March 17, 1784.

CUB who ſtood at General Spotſwood's laſt year, and bred by Colonel Francis Thornton, is in high perfection at the Subſcriber's, near Young's ferry, and will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon at TWENTY DOLLARS, and half a crown to the groom, if paid down or by the firſt day of Auguſt, if not, eight hundred pounds of crop tobacco muſt be paid in lieu thereof by the firſt day of April 1785.

CUB was got by Colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Morton's Traveller out of Betty Blazella; CUB's dam by Silver-Legs, his grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hodgſon, of Yorkſhire, and was got by Cub, ſon of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torreſmond, ſon of Bolton Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by ſecond brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand-dam by Sweepſtakes, ſire of the dam of Whiſtle-Jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, and a ſiſter to Sloven, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Old Spot, and her great-great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by White Legged Lowther Barb.

The great performance of CUB's colts on the turf, added to his ſuperior elegance of figure, renders him in eſtimation equal to any horſe on the continent.

I have paſturage equal to any in the State at half a dollar per week, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

STAGES.

THE Subſcribers, from the encouragement of a number of gentlemen, have propoſed erecting PACKET-BOATS and STAGES from Baltimore to Philadelphia, via Charleſtown and Newcaſtle, in the manner following, viz.

The Boat to leave Mr. Richard Lemmon's wharf, in Baltimore, on SATURDAY in each week, at two o'clock, P. M. and to ſtop half an hour at Mr. Trimble's wharf, Fell's-Point. On Sunday Evening ſhe arrives at Charleſtown; on Monday morning the Waggon ſets out for Newcaſtle; on Tueſday Morning the Boat ſets out for Philadelphia, and at the ſame time the Waggon ſets out on her return to Charleſtown; and on Wedneſday morning the Boat leaves Charleſtown for Baltimore, and generally arrives there the ſame evening.

The Newcaſtle Boat generally gets from Newcaſtle to Philadelphia in one tide, and leaves Philadelphia every Monday morning, and meets the Charleſtown Stage.

The Subſcribers flatter themſelves that their propoſals will meet with the approbation and encouragement of an impartial Public, as they have provided good Boats with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and a good Waggon, careful Driver, &c. to begin on Saturday the third of April next, under the following regulations, viz.

For each paſſenger (his baggage not exceeding 25 pounds weight) 7s. 6d. from Baltimore to Charleſtown; from thence to Newcaſtle in the Waggon, 7s. 6d.—from Newcaſtle to Philadelphia, 3s. 9d.—and every article, cheſt, &c. of 150 pounds weight, the ſame as a paſſenger, and ſo in proportion. Goods and other articles, that gentlemen and ladies chooſe to ſend by the above-mentioned Stages, will be taken in by Meſſrs. R. Lemmon, in Baltimore; Wm. Trimble, Fell's-Point; John Hamilton, Charleſtown; Meſſrs. Stockton and Eakin, Newcaſtle; and James M'Clenan, Crooked-Billet Wharf, Philadelphia.

JOHN STOCKTON,
THOMAS EAKIN,
JOHN HAMILTON.

March 1, 1784.

POETRY.

On the SPRING.

"NOW the cheatful spring returning
Gladdens ev'ry steril scene;
Now the gentle dews of morning,
Nature's busy pride adorning,
Bid her wear th' accustom'd green.

Sol with mildest beams refreshing,
How delightful to behold!
Spring's protector, nature's blessing,
Flora's helpmate, when a-dressing
In her robe of green and gold.

Drowsy slumbers from me shaking,
Let me taste the sweets of spring;
Thankful ev'ry joy partaking,
Like the lark at morn awaking,
Let me thus arise and sing."

JAMES HENDRICKS,
AND
COMPANY,

Have just imported from London, in the Ship Littledale, Capt. KELSICK, *a large Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, which they have for Sale, by Wholesale only, at their Store, at the Corner of Pitt and King-Streets, Alexandria, amongst which are the following Articles:*

SUperfine broadcloths, with twist, buttons, &c. to match; 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens; Irish and Russia sheetings; dowlas, German osnaburgs, and British tow and flaxen linens; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide and 3-8 checks; quaarupie Silesia, striped Hollands, jeans, jannets, Dutch cord and corded demity; drawboys, Marseilles quilting and velverets plain and printed; cotton, thread and worsted stockings; tapes, nonsopretties and bobbins; Scotch, stitching, coloured, osnaburg and shoe threads; kenting, checked, spotted, Barcelona and gauze handkerchiefs; minionet, spider, chain, spotted and fancy gauze; 1d. and 2d. taste, of a variety of colours; 4d. 6d. 8d. and 12d. sarsenet, satin and love ribbons; velvet hat bindings; a variety of figured aprons; camlets, calamancoes, russels, tammies, durants, sergedenims and lastings; mourning crapes; bombazeens; a variety of mens', womens' and maids' gloves; cardinals, womens' hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; pocket-books, with and without instruments; common kind and Morocco ditto, with silver and steel locks; wafers, sealing-wax, testaments and spelling-books; writing and bonnet paper; playing cards, quills and ink-powder; thread edging; troly, minionet and Hanover lace; ladies' best Hose's stuff shoes; girls' and childrens' Morocco ditto; nests of gilt trunks; sackings; mens' and boys' felt hats; mens' castor and beaver ditto, drab coloured, green and black; bedbunts and bedtickens; horn, ivory and tortoishell combs; boxes of china, consisting of tea and coffee cups and saucers, and bowls assorted; crates of queen's ware well assorted; pins, needles, hair pins, and double and single knitting pins; hair sifters; hair brooms, scrubbing and other brushes; a small assortment of saddlery; sleeve-buttons; an assortment of coat and vest buttons; ink-pots and pocket looking-glasses; curry-combs; pewter plates, dishes, basons and spoons; copper sauce-pans and tea-kettles; iron pots, camp-ovens and steel; sad irons, grass and cradling scythes; broad and narrow hoes; sprigs; wood screws; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; 20d. flooring brads; H and HL hinges; cupboard and chest ditto; pad, stock and rim locks of various sizes; claw and lathing hammers; casks of glass ware; 8 by 10 London crown window glass; fig blue; F and double F gunpowder; shot and bar-lead; bottled porter; copperas, roll brimstone, salt-petre, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which they propose selling at the Philadelphia prices, for CASH, WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, or good BILLS of EXCHANGE on Europe; and as they have formed suitable connexions for the purpose of supplying them with goods at the proper seasons, they flatter themselves they will be able to supply their friends and customers on the best terms.*

Alexandria, March 30, 1784.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, in this Town sundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND on several Streets, and well situated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

☞ THE Vestry of St. John's Parish will meet at Broad-Creek Church on Monday the 12th of April next, when they will let to the lowest Bidder the Repairs to be made on the Churches of the said Parish.

March 23, 1783.

Just imported in the Ship Littledale, from London, and now opening for Sale,

BY WILLIAM HEPBURN,

At his Store in King-Street, the following Goods, which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, for CASH, TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, or BILLS of EXCHANGE, viz.

SUPERFINE and common broadcloths,
Trimmings for ditto,
Wiltons,
Coatings, king's cords, corduroys, everlastings, and velverets of different colours,
Nankeens, jeans and fustians,
Shalloons, Dutch cords and Marseilles quilling,
Striped muslins,
Lawns,
Cambricks and gauzes,
Ginghams for jackets,
An excellent assortment of Irish linens,
Brown and white Irish and Russia sheeting,
Ravens duck,
Drillings, bedticks and apron checks,
Brown and striped Hollands,
Osnaburgs and ticklenburgs,
Printed linens, calicoes and fine chintzes,
Manchester cottons in gown patterns,
Printed cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs,
Plain, figured and pointed ribbons,
Gentlemen and ladies' silk, cotton, thread and worsted, ribbed and plain stockings,
Blue, white and pink-coloured lutestrings,
Black modes and pelongs, for cloaks and bonnets,
Silk twist and sewing silks of different colours,
A variety of threads,
An assortment of buttons,
Gentlemens' fine hats,
Common felt ditto,
Silk mits and gloves,
Brown rolls,
Garterings, bindings, tapes and bobbins,
Needles and pins,
Ivory, dressing, common and ladies' combs,
Shears, scissors and thimbles,
Pinchbeck, plated, metal and steel shoe and knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Penknives and razors,
Snuff boxes,
Buckle and shoe brushes,
Brass cocks, and desk furniture in sets,
Carpenters' and shoemakers' hammers,
Nippers and tacks,
Weeding and hilling hoes,
Best steel plate handsaws,
Crosscut ditto,
Hinges,
Drawing-knives,
Stock, cupboard and pad locks,
Steel, bar-iron and nail-rods,
Wool and cotton cards,
Hyson and bohea teas,
A large assortment of flat-pointed nails.
Stone bottles, from one to four gallons,
An assortment of china and queen's ware,
Egyptian and other teapots,
An assortment of mens' saddles, &c. &c. &c.

Said HEPBURN, *being desirous to extend his trade, requests that all those who are indebted to him, will come and settle their respective accounts, otherwise he will not be enabled to carry his intentions into immediate execution.*

April 1, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, in the Town of Alexandria, on Monday the 19th of April next, being Fairfax Court-Day,

AN undivided fourth part of two LOTS of Land in said town, containing upwards of three quarters of an acre, extending on the River Potomack to the east, and on Water-Street to the west one hundred and seventy-six feet seven inches, subject to a ground-rent of thirty-nine pounds ten shillings per annum.——These Lots are advantageously situated for carrying on business in the mercantile line.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid when it becomes due.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

March 17, 1784.

Chatham, March 10, 1784.

TRUEWHIG will cover mares the ensuing season, at the usual price of Four Pounds, the money to be sent with the mare, or a bond payable in July next, with interest from the date if not punctually discharged.——Pasturage will be found (gratis) for mares that come from a distance, and every possible care shall be taken of them; but if any accident or escape should happen I will not be answerable.

TRUEWHIG was got by the noted horse Regulus, who was the sire of Chatham, out of the imported dam of Apollo; and is now in high perfection.

I have two full-blooded COLTS for sale, 2 and 3 years old next May, for which I will take cash, tobacco, or officer's certificates.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

JUST IMPORTED, and TO BE SOLD, by

ROBERT DICK,

By the Quantity or Package,
A Parcel of IRON WARE, consisting of
NAILS, HOES, AXES, &c.

Bladensburg, March 19 1784.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LITTLEDALE, now at Alexandria, commanded by Capt. KELSICK, just arrived from London, takes in tobacco consigned to Messieurs *James* and *Robert Dunlap*, Merchants there, at *L.* 7 sterling per ton, delivered alongside.—She will carry better than four hundred hogsheads, two hundred of which are secured, therefore it is expected she will soon sail.—She is a strong ship, about seven years old, and was built at Whitehaven.

ROBERT PETER.

George-Town, March 31, 1784.

To be Sold by Public Sale, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, if not sold before by private Sale,

A LOT of GROUND, on *Wolf-Street*, 32 *feet front and* 152 *feet deep, on the front of which there is a good* Log Stable, 20 *by* 32 *feet.—Said Lot may be divided if suitable to the Purchaser.—The Conditions are, one third of the purchase-money to be paid on receiving the deed, one third in six months after, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale.*

THOMAS FLEMING.

Alexandria, March 17.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, an excellent servant with good looking after; he understands driving either carriage or waggon well, is a good gardiner, and is well skilled in any sort of domestic business.—Also his Wife, a valuable, healthy Woman, about 30 years of age, is a good dairy woman, and very handy on a plantation.—Ready money, tobacco, or officer's certificates, will be received in payment.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Colchester, March 23, 1784.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for sale coarse and fine Ship Bread, of a good quality, and fine Bread in small cags, for the West-India market, with which he can supply any Masters of vessels and others with large or small quantities, on reasonable terms for ready Money.—He has also for sale, old Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, either by the gallon or quarter cask; imported Grindstones, fit for plantation use; Liverpool and Allum Salt.—He will allow a generous price to any Millers or others for good middling Flour.—He has three Rooms in the Public Warehouse, on the County-Wharf, to let, either by the Month or Year.

Alexandria, March 3.

TO BE SOLD,

And a reasonable Time given for Payment,

SIX Hundred and Forty Acres of LAND, *lying in Hampshire County, Virginia, situate on Capecapon-River, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, &c. and on the premises are all kinds of game—two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, about one hundred cleared and under good fence, a great part of it fresh and in good order for corn, hemp, or tobacco; there are on the premises, a tolerable dwelling-house, a large and commodious new barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit; it is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is made, as its situation for an excellent range equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive; the land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading from Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg, to Pittsburg and the Western Settlements, and within 20 miles of the borough of Winchester, which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade of any inland town on the Continent.——Also to be sold, at public vendue, on the first Tuesday in May next, in the borough aforesaid, a large* STONE HOUSE, *situate on the main street, well calculated for public or private business, and was formerly a Tavern, known by the name of the Red Cooper's Tavern; it has an arched cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and smoke-house, two stables and other out-houses, with an excellent draw-well.——Likewise will be sold at the same time another DWELLING-HOUSE, of about 50 feet front, adjoining the Stone House, suitable for a tavern or store.——The purchaser will be indulged to pay L. 250 of the purchase-money at L. 50 per annum; and the houses will rent from 80 to L. 100 per year. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber in Winchester.*

PATRICK MURRAY.

A Variety of Blank Books, Sealing-Wax, best Irish Wafers, British Inkpowder, Writing-Paper, &c. to be Sold at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princess* Streets—by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.